

Hyman Viener Site
Richmond, Virginia

Community Relations Plan

Prepared for
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region III
Philadelphia, PA 19107

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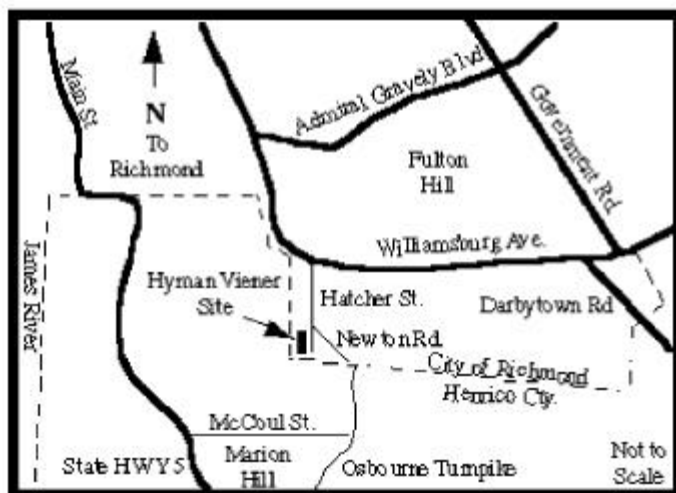
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1.0 Overview of the Community Relations Plan

EPA developed this **Community Relations Plan** to encourage two-way communication between the community surrounding the Hyman Viener Site and EPA and to encourage community involvement in site activities. EPA will utilize the community relations activities outlined in this plan to keep community members informed about and involved in site activities and the clean-up process at the Hyman Viener Site.

This Community Relations Plan addresses the following topics: the background and history of the Hyman Viener Site; EPA's community relations goals and activities; and community involvement information. The EPA Region III Office will oversee the implementation of the community relations activities outlined in this plan.

2.0 Hyman Viener and Sons, the Community, and EPA



The Hyman Viener Site (the site) is located at 5300 Hatcher Street Richmond, Henrico County, Virginia. The site lies within both the City of Richmond and Henrico County. The seven-acre site is surrounded by the CSX Railroad Yard to the south and west, a scrap metal yard to the north, and a residential area to the east. Most of the 62,000 people living within a three-mile radius of the site obtain their drinking water from the public water supply system. However, there are three private water wells within 1 1/2 miles of the site: the Air Reduction Supply Company well, the National Heights

subdivision well, and the Colonial Court subdivision well. Both subdivision wells are used for public drinking water.

Section 2.1 The Site From 1940 to 1989

1940	Hyman Viener purchases property and operates lead smelter
1970	Hyman Viener installs baghouses
1983	Hyman Viener closes
1984	Hyman Viener hires a contractor to clean the site and collect samples
1985	VADWM conducts a site assessment
1988	EPA conducts a site investigation
1989	Richmond Health Dept. collects soil samples

Hyman Viener and Sons (Hyman Viener) purchased the property in 1940 and converted it to a lead foundry. Before 1940, the former property owners manufactured clay bricks at the site. In 1941, Hyman Viener began lead smelting operations using a **coke** furnace, which produced a lead waste. Hyman Viener used the waste to fill in holes dug on site by the former owners.

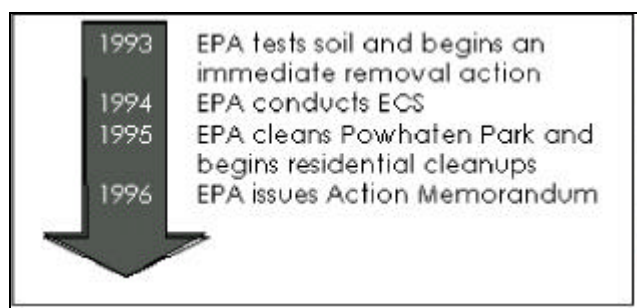
In the late 1950s, Hyman Viener replaced the coke furnace with a furnace that used natural gas and generated a flue-dust waste rather than slag materials. For approximately 15 years, until the mid 1970s, Hyman Viener used no controls on the lead dust emanating from the furnace stacks. In September 1974, Hyman Viener installed **baghouses** on the furnace stacks to trap the dust. The company stored the bags of collected dust on site until the dust could be recycled through the furnace. Hyman Viener stopped operations at the plant in 1983.

In 1984, Hyman Viener hired a contractor to clean up the facility. The contractor collected and shipped 400 tons of reusable lead materials to a smelter in Louisiana. Additionally, the contractor cleaned the interior of the plant and removed and sold the salvageable equipment to another smelter. In February 1985, a contractor working for Hyman Viener collected 130 soil samples from the site. Analysis of the soil samples revealed lead levels ranging from one **part per million (ppm)** to 155 ppm. The highest lead levels were detected in surface soil samples. The facility owner's contractor continued clean-up activities at the site through 1987 by covering exposed areas with clean soil and removing three underground fuel oil storage tanks.

Initial State and EPA Involvement

On March 27, 1985, the Virginia Department of Waste Management (VADWM) conducted an initial site assessment at the Hyman Viener Site. EPA conducted a site reconnaissance on March 10, 1988, and a site investigation on March 31, 1988. Later, in 1989, the Richmond City Health Department collected several soil samples from an area adjacent to the site, including a residential area. Results of this sampling showed lead levels ranging from 127 ppm to 23,324 ppm. This inconsistency, when compared to the results of Hyman Viener's sampling effort, prompted the Richmond City Health Department to ask EPA to conduct further investigation at the site.

Section 2.2 The Site From 1993 to the Present



Following the request for assistance from the Richmond City Health Department and based on the results of national studies concerning the health effects of lead conducted by the Centers for Disease Control, EPA tested the soil at the Hyman Viener facility in 1993. EPA detected lead levels as high as 200,000 ppm. Because of the high levels of lead in and around the facility and the close proximity of residential areas, EPA began

immediate removal actions at the site in October 1993.

EPA's initial removal actions concentrated on stabilizing the soils at the site and on determining the extent of the contamination. EPA excavated a 50 by 1,000-foot portion of the site and backfilled it with gravel to control runoff of highly contaminated soils and surface water. EPA also installed **silt** fencing to prevent further migration of the contamination.

From January 1994, through May 1994, EPA conducted a three-phase Extent of Contamination Study (ECS). Phase I involved sampling soils, **surface water**, and **ground water** at the Hyman Viener facility. The results of Phase I activities revealed extensive contamination of surface soils with lead, **arsenic**, and **antimony**; contamination of subsurface soils with lead and petroleum **hydrocarbons**; and contamination of ground and surface water with lead.

In Phase II, EPA sampled soil in 500-foot intervals radiating out from the facility in all directions. The samples revealed that the contamination decreased with distance from the facility. EPA found a similar pattern when sampling approximately 400 residences in the Fulton Hill area of Richmond and the Marion Hill area of Henrico County in Phase III of the ECS. EPA sampled these residential areas based on information about wind patterns in the area over the last 50 years.

In late March 1995, EPA discovered several contaminated areas in nearby Powhatan Park and began cleanup at the park on April 4, 1995. EPA excavated the first six to eight inches of soil at the affected areas within the park, replaced the areas with clean soil, and covered the areas with sod. Within two weeks, the contaminated areas of the park were safe for use by local residents.

Based on the results of the ECS, in June 1995, EPA began to clean up homes in the Fulton Hill and Marion Hill areas that had been contaminated with lead. The clean-up process included performing sampling to determine if household dust was contaminated and, if necessary, removing the contaminated dust. Additionally, EPA removed contaminated soil from the properties, replaced it with clean soil, and revegetated the properties.

Of the 330 residences EPA sampled in the Fulton Hill area of Richmond, 97 were contaminated with lead in surface soils, based on a cutoff criteria of 500 ppm. In the Marion Hill area of Henrico County, EPA sampled an additional 105 residences and found ten homes with lead contamination in the soils. Of all the homes qualifying for cleanup, only six refused to participate. EPA completed the residential clean-up program in December 1996.

Section 2.3 Planned Activities at the Site

In July 1996, EPA issued a document called an Action Memorandum for the Hyman-Viener Site. The Action Memorandum provides EPA with additional funds to perform removal actions on the portion of the site formerly used by Hyman-Viener and Sons for lead smelting operations. This money is allocated for clean-up actions at the site facility, not for the residential clean-up program.

In the Action Memorandum, EPA outlined the three goals of the removal action for the Hyman-Viener Site. These goals are:

- removing or covering contaminated soils on the site property to reduce direct contact, inhalation, or ingestion threats posed by lead contamination
- creating a storm water management system to eliminate the spread of lead-

- contaminated ground and surface waters
- dismantling and disposing off site the former lead smelting facility building

To achieve the goals outlined in the Action Memorandum, EPA plans to conduct additional removal activities at the facility beginning in early 1997. The following paragraphs summarize the specific activities that EPA will perform at the Hyman-Viener facility.

Construct a Protective Cap: Hyman Viener and Sons used a large area of the site as a waste disposal area, similar to an unlined landfill. To prevent the contaminated soils in this area from moving off site and to prevent people from coming into contact with these soils, EPA will oversee the construction a protective cap over the former disposal area. The cap will help stop surface water from leaking into the disposal area and spreading the contamination. A cap is a layer of material, such as a synthetic cover, placed over a contaminated area to prevent water from entering the ground. Caps also prevent humans or animals from coming in contact with contamination. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will design and construct the cap.

Soil Excavation: During previous sampling events, EPA found high levels of lead contamination in the soils around the waste disposal area at the facility. To address this contamination, EPA will excavate, treat, and/or dispose of the soils. The remaining soil will be covered with clean fill, gravel, or other materials. The cover will help to eliminate the potential for contact with the contamination.

Construct a Storm Water Management System: Water that collects at the site could enter the soil and cause the contamination to spread. To prevent this from happening, EPA will construct a storm water management system. The system will direct storm water away from the site and prevent water from entering the contaminated soil.

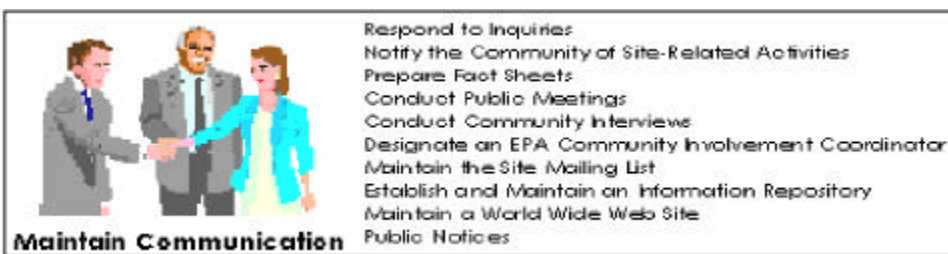
EPA previously constructed a pond on site to prevent storm water runoff. However, to build the cap, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers must fill in the pond. As a result, an alternate storm water management system will be developed to direct storm water away from the site.

Demolish the Former Lead Smelting Facility: Sampling at the site showed that the former lead smelting facility was so heavily contaminated that the building could not be cleaned effectively. To address the contamination, EPA plans to dismantle the entire building, and decontaminate all the metal beams. EPA will dispose of the remaining facility materials, primarily mortar and bricks that cannot be decontaminated adequately, off site. By demolishing the building, EPA hopes to reduce the contamination significantly at the site.

Install Monitoring Wells: EPA will install several new ground water monitoring wells to monitor ground water flow and the integrity of the cap. Samples taken from the wells will help EPA monitor the direction the ground water flow or will show the levels of contamination present in the ground water.

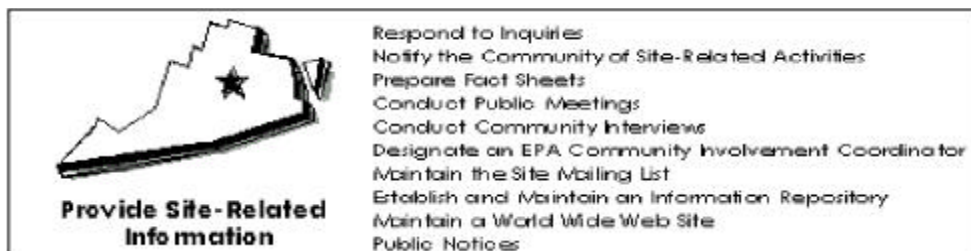
3.0 EPA's Community Relations Goals

EPA designed this community relations plan to facilitate interaction with the public. EPA recommends the following goals to support the community relations program for the Hyman Viener Site. EPA will fulfill each of these goals by conducting the activities listed in the figure to the right. (Additional information about each community relations activity follows in section 4.0 of this plan.) EPA uses these goals as guidelines for conducting the various community relations activities used to inform the community about the **Superfund** process, the site, and any site-related activities.



Maintain Effective Communication Among Local, State, and Federal Officials.

To effectively meet the needs of the community, EPA will maintain regular contact with local, state, and other Federal officials in regards to the Hyman Viener Site. EPA will contact these officials through telephone conversations, written correspondence, or meetings. EPA will provide these officials with information about the site and site-related activities on a regular basis so that they may respond accurately and in a timely manner to concerned residents.



Provide Site-Related Information to Interested Parties.

EPA will provide information to local residents, businesses, and other interested parties regarding site-related issues in order to increase their awareness and understanding of site activities. EPA will provide these citizens with information about site history; site-related activities; technical, program, and community relations documents; and other information about the site.



Provide Information on the Superfund Program and How It Relates to the Site.

EPA will provide information to all interested parties on the Superfund process. EPA will supply parties with information about what Superfund is, and how it relates to the Hyman Viener Site. EPA also will provide information about new developments or changes to the Superfund program. This information will help clarify EPA's involvement at the site, educate the public about the site's inclusion in the Superfund Program, and explain how the entire process works.

4.0 EPA's Community Relations Activities

To achieve and maintain the community relations goals effectively and efficiently, EPA recommends the community relations activities described below for the Hyman Viener Site. EPA will conduct these activities at the site throughout the Superfund process to ensure that the public is well-informed of site activities and developments and to ensure that the public has sufficient time to express its concerns. EPA recommends implementing the community relations activities described in the following section to facilitate achieving its goals.

Activity 1: *Respond Promptly and Accurately to Inquiries from Residents, Public Officials, Community Groups, and the Media*

Objective: To maintain two-way communication between EPA and the site community, addressing any site-related questions or concerns.

Method: EPA will utilize meetings and printed materials to respond to public concerns and inquiries and also will utilize the Community Involvement Coordinator to provide personal responses. The Coordinator will respond to all inquiries promptly and will be accessible to the public by telephone and e-mail.

Activity 2: *Notify the Community and Public Officials of Site Activities on a Regular Basis*

Objective: To provide the public with information about site activities, thereby minimizing concerns about activities and possible disruptions to the community and allowing public officials to respond to community concerns.

Method: EPA will disseminate information to the public through various tools, including fact sheets, activities updates, information sessions, public meetings, and public notices. EPA will place selected information about the site on the internet. See Appendix C for EPA's internet address.

Activity 3: *Prepare and Distribute Fact Sheets and Technical Summaries*

Objective: To provide the public with information on the status and findings of clean-up activities in an effort to ensure that residents have up-to-date and easy-to-understand information on the issues associated with the cleanup.

Method: Fact sheets and activity updates will be mailed to all parties on the site mailing list. Additional copies will be available at the information repository, located at 5300 Hatcher Street, Richmond, Virginia. A sample fact sheet can be found in Appendix D of this plan.

Activity 4: Conduct Public Meetings or Availability Sessions

Objective: To provide a forum for EPA to explain the Superfund process, describe clean-up technologies, share information on site-related activities, and request input from the community.

Method: EPA will hold informal meetings and workshops as warranted by site activities or requested by the community. These meetings and workshops will be held in the community and will be facilitated by the Community Involvement Coordinator.

Activity 5: Conduct Community Interviews

Objective: To identify public issues and concerns with the site and to provide the public with information about the site.

Method: EPA will conduct a series of interviews with community members to gather information on residents' issues and concerns, the types of information residents want to receive, and how EPA can meet these information needs most effectively.

Activity 6: Designate an EPA Community Involvement Coordinator for the Site

Objective: To ensure prompt, accurate, and consistent information and responses about the Hyman Viener Site.

Method: The Community Involvement Coordinator will establish and maintain communications with concerned citizens and Federal, state, and local officials, implement EPA's community relations activities, and be available to the public via telephone or e-mail. The Community Involvement Coordinator will work closely with EPA's On-Scene Coordinator and other government representatives working at the site.

Activity 7: Maintain and Update Site Mailing List

Objective: To mail fact sheets and other EPA materials to residents and to contact residents about other community involvement activities.

Method: EPA will maintain an up-to-date listing of Federal, state, and local officials; local media; community groups; and other interested parties, including residents. EPA obtains residential listings from local tax records, public meeting sign-in sheets, and other listings. EPA holds the residential mailing list confidential and does not release any address information.

Activity 8: Establish and Update Information Repository

Objective: To provide the public with easy access to information on the Hyman Viener Site.

Method: EPA established the EPA Region III Office in Philadelphia and the On-site Office as the information repository for the Hyman Viener Site. This office is located at the Hyman Viener Site. See Appendix C for the exact address. EPA will place site-related documents in the information repository as the documents are released. Currently, the information repository houses the **Administrative Record File**, a collection of documents EPA relied on when deciding how to clean up the Hyman Viener Site. EPA also will explore placing documents housed in the information repository on the internet.

Activity 9: Maintain a World Wide Web Site

Objective: To facilitate public access to information about the Hyman Viener Site.

Method: Selected documents will be placed on EPA's home page on the world wide web on the internet. To access the EPA Region III page, follow these directions:

- EPA's address is **<http://www.epa.gov>**.
- Click on **Regions** in the **Offices, Regions, and Laboratories** listing.
- Select **Region 3** on the map or from the listing.
- Select **Hazardous Waste Management Division** from the next menu listing.
- Click on the **Superfund** button to view a list of Superfund sites and their contacts.
- Select the **National Priorities List** from the next menu listing. All sites with information are printed in color.

Activity 10: Publish Public Notices

Objective: To inform the community of key site developments, public meetings, and the release of site documents.

Method: EPA will publish notices in the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* and the *Richmond Free Press*. These notices will include relevant dates, times, and locations of meetings or activities, as well as the name, address, and telephone number of the primary contact person. A sample public notice can be found in Appendix E of this plan.

5.0 Community Involvement

5.1 History of Community Relations Activities

This section of the Community Relations Plan outlines the history of community relations activities that EPA has conducted for the Hyman Viener Site since 1993.

Beginning on October 25, 1993, EPA representatives visited the site to identify locations for the repository and public meetings. The Community Involvement Coordinator also met with aides from Congressman Bobby Scott's office to update them on upcoming EPA activities at the Hyman Viener Site and made arrangements with Richmond's Tax Office to obtain names and addresses of residents living within a two-mile radius of the site.

To alert residents about the environmental problems at the Hyman Viener facility and EPA's plans to sample the soil at residential properties, EPA held a public availability meeting at a local church on December 15, 1993. Prior to the meeting, EPA mailed fact sheets outlining the planned clean-up activities for the site to over 300 residents within a two-mile radius of the site. Residents who received this fact sheet lived in both the City of Richmond and Henrico County.

On February 16, 1994, EPA mailed over 300 letters to residents living in the targeted area surrounding the facility. The letter asked for residents to volunteer to participate in the soil sampling event. The letters requested that residents call EPA if they wanted their soil sampled for lead.

Due to little response to the letters, on March 1 through March 4, 1994, EPA conducted a door-to-door outreach effort. One of EPA's goals during this outreach effort was to obtain permission to sample residential properties. On June 20, 1994, EPA held public availability sessions at the Powhatan Community Center to distribute residential soil sampling results and to answer questions concerning the cleanup. At the meeting, the Richmond City Health Department offered blood-lead testing for children.

On August 30, 1994, EPA representatives met with local officials from the City of Richmond and Henrico County to discuss the site removal activities. EPA held a second meeting on November 18, 1994, with local officials to discuss a communication strategy for notifying residents of EPA's clean-up action. On December 15, 1994, EPA held a third meeting with local officials from Richmond, Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VADEQ), and Henrico County to finalize a communication strategy and a timeline for beginning the residential cleanups.

On January 25, 1995, EPA mailed return receipt letters to those residents who were eligible for participation in the clean-up action. A month later, EPA conducted individual meetings with affected residents to discuss the removal process. The meetings also allowed EPA to obtain formal permission to conduct the cleanup.

In March 1995, EPA responded to citizens' concerns by developing two fact sheets about site-

related activities. The first fact sheet provided general information to area residents about the site's history and EPA's removal and testing actions. The second fact sheet addressed the planned cleanup of Powhatan Park.

To announce the clean-up activities at the Powhatan Park, EPA held a press conference at the site on April 3, 1995. Later that month, EPA held a public meeting at the Powhatan Community Center in an effort to update the community on park clean-up activities and the progress of residential clean-up actions.

In October 1995, EPA produced and mailed another fact sheet notifying citizens of the completion of the cleanup of 24 area homes between June and August 1995. The fact sheet provided details about the home cleaning process and also discussed the possible effects of Superfund budget cuts on the clean-up activities at the site.

Almost one year later, during September 1996, EPA mailed a fact sheet to inform residents of the status of the residential clean-up program and of upcoming work at the site. The planned work at the site included constructing a cap and a storm water management system, excavating soil, demolishing the smelter, and installing monitoring wells. Also beginning in September and continuing in October and November, EPA conducted community interviews with area residents. EPA used summaries of the information gathered from residents during the interviews as part of the Community Relations Plan.

5.2 Community Input

During the weeks of September 23, 1996, October 7, 1996, and November 4, 1996, EPA conducted interviews with residents living in the vicinity of the Hyman Viener Site. In the interviews, EPA discussed the site and site-related activities, and answered residents' questions regarding the site. Residents also were asked to provide EPA with information regarding their feelings on the residential clean-up program and EPA in general.

Evaluation of EPA's Residential Clean-up Program

Most residents who participated in the clean-up program were very pleased with EPA and the contractor hired to conduct the cleanups. Residents felt that the people with whom they dealt were very professional. Additionally, the residents said that all EPA and contractor personnel involved in the program were accommodating and willing to adjust to help out the residents as much as possible. Many people stated that having EPA meet with residents and local officials to establish good working relationships helped significantly during the cleanups.

Quality of Sod Used In Clean-up Program

A common complaint noted during the community interviews concerned the quality of the sod used to replace the lawns of residents participating in the clean-up program. Many residents expressed concern that the sod was "spotty" in places and did not take well, even after the residents had closely followed the care instructions provided by EPA. During the interviews, EPA informed residents who were concerned about the quality of the sod used to replace their

lawns, that the contractor conducting the cleanup can visit resident's homes to ensure that the grass is healthy and growing as expected, if requested.

Sporadic Cleaning of Homes

Many residents asked EPA why the residential cleanups were conducted in a sporadic manner, and not done an entire block at a time, for example. Residents stated that they think EPA should have conducted the cleanups one block or neighborhood at a time, instead of house by house. Because many residents were required to temporarily relocate during the clean-up process, EPA wanted to make the process as easy as possible. EPA scheduled the cleanups based upon the availability of the residents. For example, some residents who had scheduled vacations allowed EPA to clean their homes during that time. Other residents scheduled their cleanups based upon their work or school schedules. Those residents who did not have to relocate scheduled the cleanups for the times most convenient for them.

Amount of Information Received

During the interviews, EPA asked residents about the information they had received about the site and the clean-up programs. Residents stated that provision of site-related information by EPA was outstanding. Residents were made aware of the potential contamination by letters and by door-to-door visits conducted by EPA. As the cleanups progressed, information was mailed out to residents on a regular basis. Residents told EPA that the fact sheets, letters, and other documents received was easy to understand and informative. Additionally, many residents who had attended public meetings felt that the information presented was also very useful.

Most residents told EPA that the best way to disseminate information was through the mail. Many people told EPA that they kept informed about the site and site activities through the letters and fact sheets prepared by EPA. Some residents also indicated that the public meetings were an excellent way to get information.

Facility Cleanup

Several residents asked EPA if the actual Hyman Viener facility was to be cleaned. Residents expressed concern that the residential cleanups were almost completed and that the source of the contamination - the site facility - was still intact and had not been addressed. EPA explained that following completion of the residential clean-up program, EPA will begin clean-up work at the facility. Clean-up activities at the facility include: installing a cap and ground water management system, demolishing the smelting facility, installing monitoring wells, and excavating contaminated soils. Clean-up activities at the facility began in January 1997.

Ground and Surface Water Contamination

Several residents expressed concern about possible surface and ground water contamination. EPA tested many residential wells in Henrico County. No site-related contamination was found.

Future Use of the Site

Many residents asked EPA how the site property would be used once the cleanup was complete.

Several people expressed interest in seeing the site turned into a park area for residents. The City of Richmond also has expressed an interest in the future use of the site. EPA will work closely with the City of Richmond and the property owners to develop plans for the property once it is cleaned.

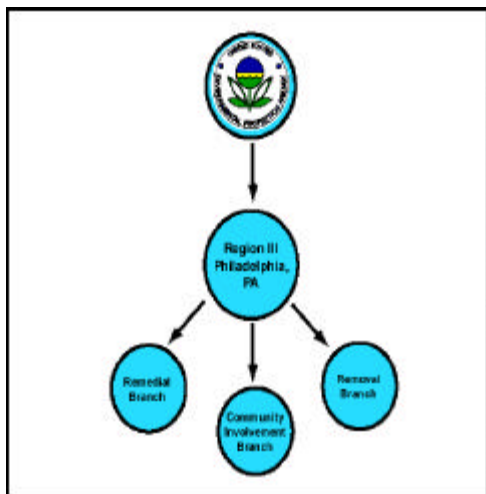
Lead Paint Contamination

In addition to concerns about the contamination resulting from the site, several residents asked EPA about possible lead contamination from lead paint in their homes. EPA cannot remove the lead paint from homes, as it is not related to contamination from the site. However, EPA has helped the City of Richmond to compile and complete the necessary paperwork for a Federal grant that would provide money to the city that would allow them to remove lead paint from residential homes. The city was awarded the grant money and has plans to begin the lead paint removal program. If residents are interested in this program, they can contact Glenda McNeil of the Richmond City Health Department at 804-780-4973.

Appendix A About EPA

Relevant EPA Groups

Headquartered in Washington, D.C., EPA has ten regional offices, each of which has



community relations and technical staff involved in Superfund site cleanups. EPA Region III encompasses Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and Washington, D.C. The EPA Region III office is located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It houses several divisions, branches, and sections that work on a number of hazardous waste sites. The EPA branches most involved with the Hyman Viener Site are described below.

Superfund Removal Branch (Region III)

EPA's Superfund Removal Branch oversees the clean-up work at the Hyman Viener Site. EPA removal personnel are responsible for conducting site assessments, testing activities, removal actions, and other clean-up actions. Each site is assigned an On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) who supervises the work performed by EPA technical staff, private contractors, and other parties involved in site study and clean-up actions. The OSC for the Hyman Viener Site is Chris Wagner. She can be contacted at:

U.S. EPA, Region III
5300 Hatcher Street (3HW31)
Richmond, VA 21231
804-236-0153
wagner.chris@epamail.epa.gov

Superfund Community Involvement Branch (Region III)

This branch oversees communication among EPA and all residents, public officials, media representatives, and community groups interested in Superfund sites. The Superfund Community Involvement Branch is responsible for planning, coordinating, and implementing activities to enhance communication and community involvement for each site. Each site is assigned a Community Involvement Coordinator who works closely with EPA technical staff to keep the local community informed and involved during Superfund clean-up work. The Community Involvement Coordinator for the Hyman Viener Site is Felicia Dailey. She can be contacted at:

U.S. EPA, Region III

841 Chestnut Building (3HW43)
Philadelphia, PA 19107
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Appendix B

Interested Party and Contact List

B-1. Federal Agency Officials

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B-2. Federal Elected Officials

The Honorable John W. Warner
U.S. Senate
225 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
202-224-2023

The Honorable Charles S. Robb
U.S. Senate
154 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
202-224-6755

The Honorable Robert C. Scott
U.S. House of Representatives
501 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
202-225-8351

B-3. State Elected Officials

Governor George Allen
State Capitol Building
Richmond, VA 23219
804-786-2211

The Honorable Dwight C. Jones
Virginia House of Representatives
P.O. Box 2347
Richmond, VA 23219
804-233-7679

The Honorable Henry L. Marsh
Virginia State Senate
509 North 3rd Street
Richmond, VA 23219
804-648-9073

B-4. Local Officials

Mayor Larry E. Chavis
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900 East Broad Street, Room 201
Richmond, VA 23219
804-780-7977

Mr. Jerry Johnson
City Manager
Richmond City Hall
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Richmond, VA 23219
804-780-7970

Mr. Michael McGrivey
Department of Housing and Community Development
501 North 2nd Street
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Mr. Gregory Britt
Virginia Department of Emergency Services

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Ms. Yvonne Johnson
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Henrico Division of Fire
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Mr. Ed Payne
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Richmond Fire Department
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Richmond, VA 23222
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600 East Broad Street, Room 629
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B-5. Media

Newspapers

Richmond Times-Dispatch
333 East Grace Street
Richmond, VA 23293-1000
804-649-6000

Richmond Free Press
101 West Broad Street
Richmond, VA 23220-4255
804-644-0496

Appendix C

Information Repository Locations

U.S. EPA, Region III On-Site Office
5300 Hatcher Street
Richmond, VA 23231
804-236-0153

Contact: Chris Wagner
Hours: Monday through Friday
9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (by appointment)

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
841 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19107
215-566-3157

Contact: Anna Butch
Hours: Monday through Friday
8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Appendix D

Glossary of Terms

Action Memorandum: A decision document that explains the need for a removal action at a site. The Action Memorandum identifies the proposed clean-up methods and explains the rationale for the removal action. This document also allocates the appropriate funds for the response activity.

Administrative Record File: A collection of the documents that EPA relied on when selecting a clean-up methods for a site.

Antimony: A brittle metallic material used in the manufacture of many metal alloys.

Arsenic: A naturally occurring element usually found in combination with oxygen, chlorine, or sulfur. Arsenic is often produced as a result of smelters, glass production, pesticide production, and burning fossil fuels.

Baghouse: A large fabric bag used to capture medium and large particles. A baghouse is similar to the bag on a vacuum cleaner.

Coke: A solid carbon-based residue that results from burning coal and is used as fuel and in making steel.

Community Relations Plan: A document that highlights a community's concerns about a site, outlines the activities that EPA will conduct to address these concerns, and to foster communication between EPA and the community.

Ground Water: The supply of fresh water found beneath the earth's surface, usually in empty areas between rocks. Ground water is a major source of drinking water.

Hydrocarbon: A chemical compound that is made up of carbon and hydrogen.

Lead: A bluish-gray metal that occurs naturally in the environment. Lead is mined from ore deposits or salvaged from recycled scrap metals. Lead is mainly used in the manufacture of storage batteries and various metal products such as pipes and solder.

Parts Per Million (ppm): A unit of measurement used to describe the amount of a substance present in another substance. For example, one dollar in one million dollars is one part per million.

Removal Action: Short-term activities that help to stabilize or clean up a hazardous waste site. Within hours of being reported, EPA investigates a site to determine whether a removal action is necessary.

Silt: Fine particles of rock or sand that can be picked up by air or water. Silt often is found at the

bottom of surface water.

Smelter: A facility that melts ores to separate the metal contents.

Superfund: The program operated under the legislative authority of CERCLA to update and improve environmental laws. The program has the authority to respond directly to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health, welfare, or the environment. The Superfund is a trust fund that can be used to finance clean-up actions at hazardous waste sites.

Surface Water: Bodies of water that are naturally open to the air, such as rivers, lakes, and ponds.

Appendix E
Sample Fact Sheet

Appendix F
Sample Public Notice